

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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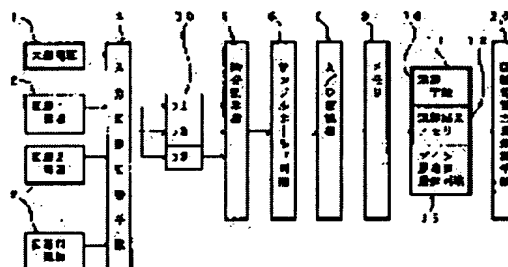
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(54) MEASURING DEVICE

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To avoid the saturation of an A/D converter to A/D convert an input even if the input width to be measured remarkably changes, to use appropriate gain amplification and to reduce a measurement error.

SOLUTION: Inputs to be measured are amplified with an arbitrary gain magnification by a gain bestowal means 30. An A/D converter 8 converts analog data gained respectively into digital data. Digital data of respective arbitrary magnifications after A/D conversion are recorded in a memory means 9, and data showing saturation at the time of A/C conversion is retrieved from data whose gain magnification is the largest among digital data in the memory. A series of data wherein saturation data exists are invalidated and data wherein saturation data does not exist is selected as the object of an operation processing.



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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] A gain grant means to amplify a measured analog input for the gain scale factor of two or more arbitration, The A/D converter which carries out A/D conversion of each measured input amplified by the arbitration scale factor with this gain grant means by sampling, A memory means by which A/D conversion was carried out to record the digital data of an arbitration scale factor, respectively, The data in which the saturation at the time of the above-mentioned A/D conversion is shown from the data with the largest scale factor of the digital data of the arbitration scale factor recorded on this memory means are searched. The metering device characterized by having the gain optimum-value selection circuitry which chooses the digital data with which the digital data with which saturation data exist is made into an invalid, and saturation data do not exist, and carrying out data processing to the above-mentioned selected digital data being.

[Claim 2] The metering device according to claim 1 characterized by making the digital data into an invalid when saturation data recognize two or more piece continuation existence.

[Claim 3] The metering device according to claim 1 or 2 characterized by having an input circuit change means to make two or more measured analog inputs input into a gain grant means with a sequential change.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the metering device which measures a current, an electrical potential difference, power, electric energy, etc. using an A/D converter.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] The circuit block diagram of the conventional metering device with which drawing 3 was shown in JP, 10-26641, A, and drawing 4 are drawings explaining the timing of two or more circuit current detection. In drawing 1 is an electrical-potential-difference detection means, 2 is a current detection means, and two or more circuit currents are each detected, respectively. The current detection means 2 is changed into the voltage signal of the example of a current ratio for sampling processing of the current detected through a current transformer. The auto range circuit where 3 was inserted in the next step of each current detection means 2, and 4 are input circuit change means, and change the input of each auto range circuit 3. The memory, as for the time-sharing means of a sampling and 6, 5 remembers the measurement data with which a multiplexer and 8 were quantized by the A/D converter and 9 was quantized by A/D conversion to be, as for a sample hold circuit and 7, and 10 are time-sharing electric-energy operation means, and consist of the operation means 11, result-of-an-operation memory 12, a bit shift means 13, and an auto ranging means 14. 20 is an electric-energy operation means the whole circuit which integrates the power calculated with the time-sharing electric-energy operation means 10 for every circuit.

[0003] Next, actuation of the conventional metering device is explained. With the input circuit change means 4, as shown in drawing 4, the input from two or more current detectors 2 is changed one by one. At this time, current detection changes the multiple of 1/2 period of an alternating current wave form from the need of measuring actual value for the operation of power to a unit (t) one by one. If measurement of a measured circuit takes a round, it will return to the first circuit. The current and electrical potential difference measured for every measured circuit at once at the time amount (T) which it is different and a round takes are formed into a digital quantity child with A/D converter 8, and multiplication is carried out to a power value with the operation means 11. With the result-of-an-operation memory 12 and the bit shift means 13, the complement operation of the part flown for sequential change measurement is carried out, the electric-energy operation means 20 integrates the whole circuit, and electric energy is acquired for every circuit. It feeds back to a next input level in the auto range circuit 3 based on the input level in the current detection means 2 of the part by which data processing is carried out, and the measurement system enables it to maintain on the optimal level with the auto ranging means 14.

[0004]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] In the conventional metering device, the gain based on the current result of an operation is fed back, and it is used for next measurement. Although the gain control to an input value is fed back to a next measurement cycle in the auto range circuit 3 based on the value of the last measurement cycle data, since two or more circuits are measured one by one, a round takes time amount (T) to the last measurement cycle data. For this reason, possibility that measured input width of face will change a lot in the meantime is high, and the optimal gain control is not obtained. Therefore, to this input, when this input value with a last time small input value was large, when gain was too large, conversely, the input value was last time large, when an input value was small this time, gain became [the input data of the A/D-conversion section was saturated, and] small too much, and the A/D-conversion error was large. For this reason, the technical problem that the error of measurement data became large occurred.

[0005] This invention is made in order to solve this technical problem, it performs gain control stabilized for A/D conversion even when an input value changed rapidly, even if it was the case where two or more circuits were measured one by one, and aims at suppressing a measurement error to the minimum.

[0006]

[Means for Solving the Problem] The A/D converter which the metering device concerning this invention samples each measured analog input amplified by the arbitration gain scale factor with the gain grant means, and carries out A/D conversion. After A/D conversion, each A memory means to record the digital data of an arbitration scale factor. The data in which the saturation at the time of A/D conversion is shown from the largest data of a gain scale factor among the digital data within a memory means are searched. It has the gain optimum-value selection circuitry which chooses the digital data with which a series of digital data with which saturation data exist are made into an invalid, and saturation data do not exist, and power etc. is made to carry out data processing to digital data without saturation being.

[0007] Moreover, when saturation data recognize two or more piece continuation existence, it is made to make the digital data into an invalid.

[0008] And it has an input circuit change means to make two or more measured analog inputs input into a gain grant means with a sequential change.

[0009]

[Embodiment of the Invention] The circuit block diagram of the metering device which gestalt 1. drawing 1 of operation shows the gestalt 1 of implementation of this invention, and drawing 2 are drawings explaining an input gain scale factor and the relation of A/D conversion. In drawing, the same sign as equipment drawing 3 has a same or equivalent function conventionally. 15 is a gain optimum-value selection circuitry, 30 is a gain grant means, and the multiplication of the gain scale factor (3 1 x as an example x x 9) of two or more arbitration is respectively carried out to the current value detected with each current detection means 2.

[0010] Hereafter, actuation of the metering device of the gestalt 1 of operation is explained. In the input circuit change means 4, the current value detected with each current detection means 2 changes the multiple of 1/2 period of an alternating current wave form to a unit one by one so that actual value may be acquired conventionally like explanation of equipment. The gain grant means 30 carries out the multiplication of the gain scale factor (x1, x3, x9) of arbitration to the measurement result changed to the candidate for measurement with the input circuit change means 4, respectively. The input signal with which the multiplication of the gain scale factor was carried out to each is sampled with the time-sharing means 5, and is changed into a digital signal with A/D converter 8 through a sample hold circuit 6.

[0011] Processing of A/D conversion and the optimal gain selection is explained using drawing 2. Generally A/D converter 8 is the configuration of the drawing 2 (**), and changes an input signal into the digital signal which sampled the analog input potential between reference potential (Vref) and touch-down potential (GND) like the drawing 2 (**). Here, the same input signal is made into two or more digital data groups which changed the gain scale factor, and this is stored in memory 13. A digital data group is stored in memory 13 in the image of drawing 2 (Ha) - (e).

[0012] If input signal level exceeds Vref or GND potential, a saturation phenomenon will generate A/D converter 8. If a gain scale factor is too large, this saturation phenomenon will occur and it will become measurement impossible. Moreover, if input signal level is small, resolution will fall and measurement precision will worsen. Measurement high the time of the input signal level almost covering the whole between Vref and GND and accurate [the time / resolution] is possible without causing a saturation phenomenon. When a saturation phenomenon does not occur, the data by which normal evaluation was carried out are recorded on memory 13. When it is a 10-bit A/D converter when a saturation phenomenon occurs for example, "3FF" will be recorded into digital data in hexa code of a 10-bit upper limit.

[0013] The existence of the data (3FF) in which saturation is shown from digital data with the largest gain scale factor (x9) in a digital data group is searched with the gain optimum-value selection circuitry 15 before data processing using the digital data recorded on memory 13. If there are no data (3FF) in which saturation is shown, this digital data will be turned to data processing. If two or more data (3FF) in which saturation is shown exist continuously, it will judge with generating of saturation, and a series of data of this gain are excepted from the candidate for an operation, and then move retrieval to digital data with a large gain scale factor (x3).

[0014] It is what resulted in the thing without the data (3FF) in which it is similarly chosen as, and a gain scale factor is large and saturation is shown hereafter, and data processing is performed. In retrieval of the data (3FF) in which saturation is shown, when only one saturation data exists in a series of sampling data, there are many cases of the transient saturation by the noise, and this ignores, carries out restoration processing to a normal numeric value from the value before and behind sampling ranking, and if it is made to perform data processing, it can eliminate the effect of a noise.

[0015]

[Effect of the Invention] This invention without feeding back the gain based on the result of an operation and using it for next measurement, as upper-explained The digital data with which the digital data with which a measured analog input is amplified for an arbitration gain scale factor, the digital data of each scale factor after A/D conversion is sequentially retrieved from data with the largest scale factor, and saturation data exist is made into an invalid, and saturation data do not exist is chosen. Since the gain control stabilized even when an input value changed rapidly in A/D conversion is obtained and high measurement of resolution can be performed, a measurement error can be made small.

[0016] Moreover, when the time of two or more saturation data continuing and existing in a series of sampling data is judged to be a saturation phenomenon and only one saturation data exists, it judges with the transient saturation by the noise, and restoration processing is carried out to a normal numeric value from the value before and behind sampling ranking, and since data processing is performed, the effect of a noise can be eliminated.

[0017] And since a measured input is changed one by one with an input circuit change means and it was made to carry out A/D conversion, many circuits are measurable to coincidence. Although a specific measured input is measured with a measurement round time interval, even if there is an abrupt change of the input value between measurement spacing, the stable gain control and high measurement of resolution are obtained in this case.

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is the circuit block diagram of the metering device of this invention.

[Drawing 2] It is drawing explaining the input gain scale factor of the metering device of this invention, and the relation of A/D conversion.

[Drawing 3] It is the circuit block diagram of the conventional metering device.

[Drawing 4] It is drawing explaining the timing of two or more circuit current detection.

[Description of Notations]

1 Electrical-Potential-Difference Detection Means 2 Current Detection Means 4 Input Circuit Change Means, 5 Time-Sharing Means 6 Sample Hold Circuit 8 A/D Converter, 9 Memory 10 Time-Sharing Electric-Energy Operation Means 11 Operation Means, 12 Result-of-an-Operation Memory 20 It is Electric-Energy Operation Means the Whole Circuit.

[Translation done.]

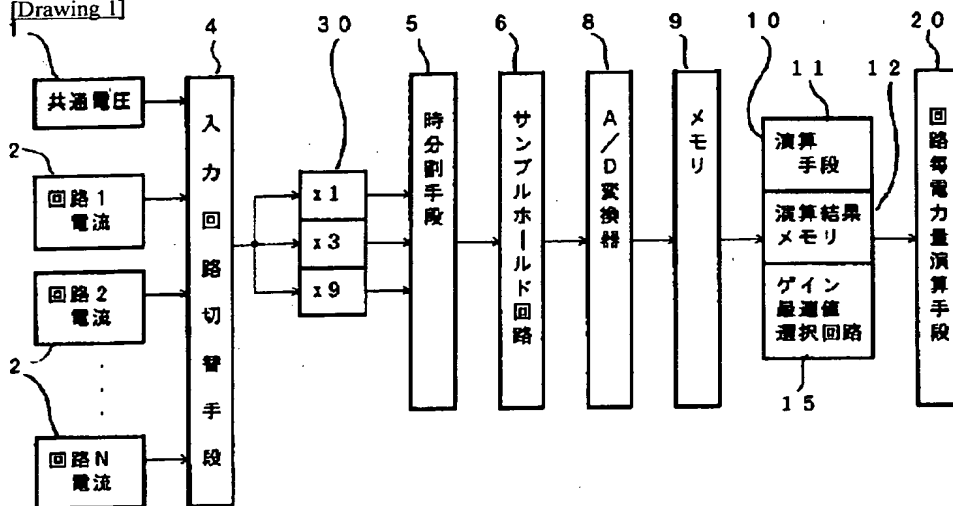
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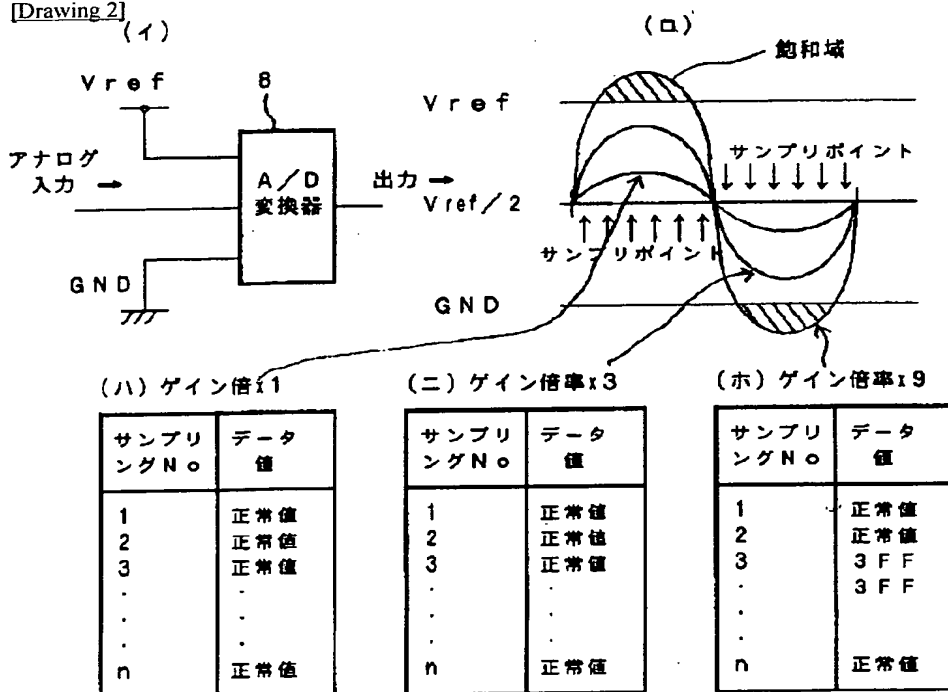
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DRAWINGS

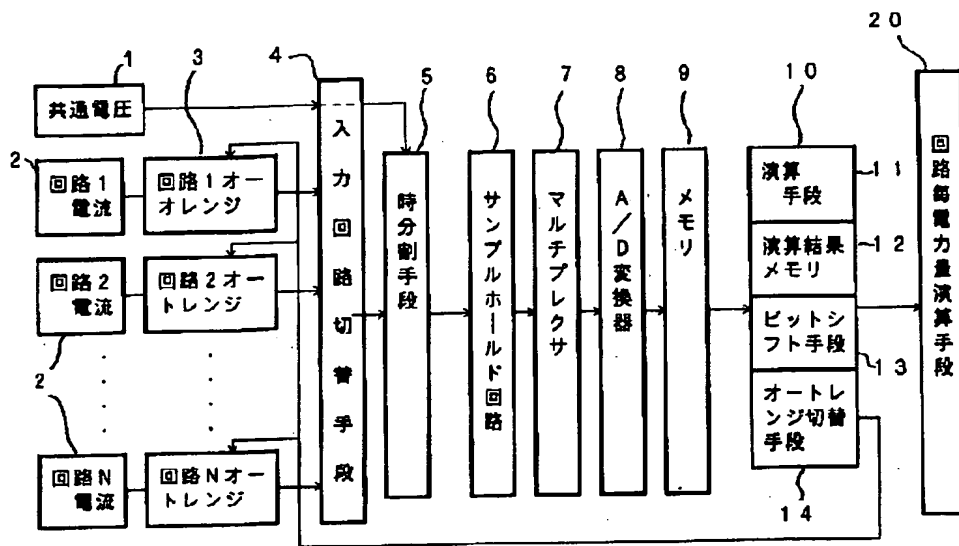
[Drawing 1]



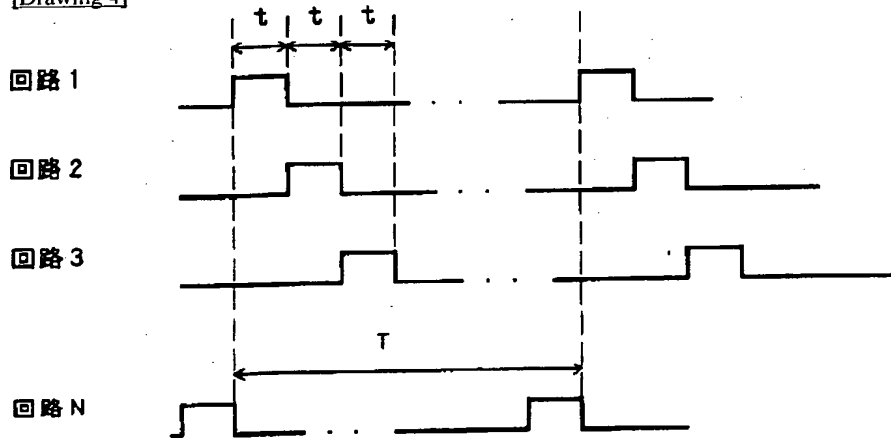
[Drawing 2]



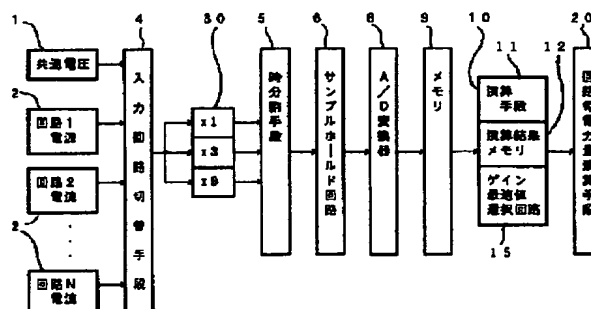
[Drawing 3]



[Drawing 4]



[Translation done.]



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 被計測アナログ入力を複数任意のゲイン倍率に増幅するゲイン付与手段と、このゲイン付与手段により任意倍率に増幅されたそれぞれの被計測入力をサンプリングによりA/D変換するA/D変換器と、A/D変換されたそれぞれ任意倍率のデジタルデータを記録するメモリ手段と、このメモリ手段に記録された任意倍率のデジタルデータの最も倍率の大きいデータから上記A/D変換時の飽和を示すデータを検索して飽和データが存在するデジタルデータを無効にして飽和データの存在しないデジタルデータを選択するゲイン最適値選択回路とを備え、選択された上記デジタルデータでもって演算処理することを特徴とする計測装置。

【請求項2】 飽和データが2個以上連続存在するときにそのデジタルデータを無効にすることを特徴とする請求項1に記載の計測装置。

【請求項3】 複数の被計測アナログ入力を順次切り替えながらゲイン付与手段に入力させる入力回路切替手段を備えたことを特徴とする請求項1または2に記載の計測装置。

【発明の詳細な説明】

【0001】

【発明の属する技術分野】この発明は、電流、電圧、電力、電力量などをA/D変換器を使用して計測を行う計測装置に関するものである。

【0002】

【従来の技術】図3は、例えば特開平10-26641号公報に示された従来の計測装置の回路ブロック図、図4は複数の回路電流検出のタイミングを説明する図である。図において、1は電圧検出手段、2は電流検出手段であり、複数の回路電流をそれぞれ各個に検出するようになっている。電流検出手段2は変流器を介して検出される電流をサンプリング処理のために電流比例の電圧信号に変える。3は各電流検出手段2の次段に挿入されたオートレンジ回路、4は入力回路切替手段であり、各オートレンジ回路3の入力を切り替える。5はサンプリングの時分割手段、6はサンプルホールド回路、7はマルチプレクサ、8はA/D変換器、9はA/D変換により量子化された計測データを記憶しておくメモリ、10は時分割電力量演算手段であり、演算手段11、演算結果メモリ12、ビットシフト手段13、オートレンジ切替手段14から構成される。20は時分割電力量演算手段10で演算される電力を各回路毎に積算する回路毎電力量演算手段である。

【0003】次に従来の計測装置の動作について説明する。入力回路切替手段4では図4に示されるように複数の電流検出回路2からの入力を順次切り替えてゆく。このとき、電力の演算のためには実効値を計測する必要から、電流検出は交流波形の1/2周期の倍数を単位(t)に順次切り替えてゆく。被計測回路の計測が一巡

すると最初の回路へ戻る。たがって一巡に要する時間

(T)に1回に被計測回路毎に計測される電流・電圧はA/D変換器8でデジタル量子化され、演算手段11で電力値に乗算される。演算結果メモリ12、ビットシフト手段13により、順次切り替え計測のために飛ばされた部分の補完演算をして回路毎電力量演算手段20にて積算して、回路毎に電力量を得る。オートレンジ切替手段14では演算処理される部位の電流検出手段2での入力レベルを基に次回入力レベルにオートレンジ回路3へフィードバックして計測制度が最適レベルに維持できるようにしている。

【0004】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】従来の計測装置では、現在の演算結果に基づいたゲインをフィードバックして次の計測に使用している。入力値へのゲイン制御は、オートレンジ回路3で前回の計測サイクルデータの値に基づいて、次の計測サイクルへフィードバックするが、複数の回路を順次に計測しているので前回の計測サイクルデータは一巡に時間(T)を要する。このため、この間に被計測入力幅が大きく変化する可能性が高く、最適なゲイン制御が得られない。したがって、前回入力値が小さく今回の入力値が大きい場合、今回の入力に対してゲインが大きすぎると、A/D変換部の入力データが飽和してしまい、また逆に、前回入力値が大きくて今回入力値が小さい場合は、ゲインが小さくなりすぎ、A/D変換誤差が大きくなっていた。このため、計測データの誤差が大きくなるという課題があった。

【0005】この発明は、かかる課題を解決するためになされたものであり、複数の回路を順次に計測する場合であっても、入力値が急激に変化するような場合でもA/D変換のために安定したゲイン制御を行い、計測誤差を最小限に抑えることを目的とする。

【0006】

【課題を解決するための手段】この発明に係る計測装置は、ゲイン付与手段により任意ゲイン倍率に増幅されたそれぞれの被計測アナログ入力をサンプリングしてA/D変換するA/D変換器と、A/D変換後のそれぞれ任意倍率のデジタルデータを記録するメモリ手段と、メモリ手段内のデジタルデータのうちゲイン倍率の最も大きいデータからA/D変換時の飽和を示すデータを検索して、飽和データが存在する一連のデジタルデータを無効にして飽和データの存在しないデジタルデータを選択するゲイン最適値選択回路とを備え、飽和のないデジタルデータでもって電力等の演算処理するようにしたものである。

【0007】また、飽和データが2個以上連続存在するときにそのデジタルデータを無効にするようにしたものである。

【0008】そして、複数の被計測アナログ入力を順次切り替えながらゲイン付与手段に入力させる入力回路切

替手段を備えたものである。

【0009】

【発明の実施の形態】実施の形態1. 図1はこの発明の実施の形態1を示す計測装置の回路ブロック図、図2は入力ゲイン倍率とA/D変換の関係を説明する図である。図において、従来装置図3と同一符号は同一または同等の機能を有するものである。15はゲイン最適値選択回路、30はゲイン付与手段であり、各電流検出手段2にて検出した電流値に対し、おのおの複数の任意のゲイン倍率(例として $\times 1$ 、 $\times 3$ 、 $\times 9$)を乗算する。

【0010】以下、実施の形態1の計測装置の動作について説明する。各電流検出手段2にて検出された電流値は入力回路切替手段4において、従来装置の説明と同様に実効値が得られるよう交流波形の1/2周期の倍数を単位に順次切り替えてゆく。入力回路切替手段4で計測対象に切り替えられた計測結果にゲイン付与手段30がそれぞれ任意のゲイン倍率($\times 1$ 、 $\times 3$ 、 $\times 9$)を乗算する。それぞれにゲイン倍率が乗算された入力信号は時分割手段5でサンプリングされサンプホールド回路6を通じてA/D変換器8でデジタル信号に変換され

る。

【0011】A/D変換と最適ゲイン選択の処理を図2を用いて説明する。A/D変換器8は一般に図2(イ)の構成であり、図2(ロ)のように入力信号をレファレンス電位(V_{ref})と接地電位(GND)間のアナログ入力電位をサンプリングしたデジタル信号に変換する。ここで、同一の入力信号をゲイン倍率を異ならせた複数のデジタルデータ群にして、これをメモリ13へ格納する。デジタルデータ群は図2(ハ)~(ホ)のイメージでメモリ13へ格納される。

【0012】A/D変換器8は入力信号レベルが V_{ref} またはGND電位を超過すると飽和現象が発生する。ゲイン倍率が大きすぎると、この飽和現象が発生して計測不能となる。また、入力信号レベルが小さいと分解能が低下して計測精度が悪くなる。飽和現象を起こさないで V_{ref} とGND間のほぼ全体にわたる入力信号レベルのときに分解能も高く精度の良い計測が可能である。飽和現象が発生しないときは正常数値化されたデータがメモリ13へ記録される。飽和現象が発生すると例えば10ビットのA/D変換器の場合、10ビット上限値のヘキサコードで「3FF」がデジタルデータの中に記録されることになる。

【0013】メモリ13へ記録されたデジタルデータを使用して演算処理の前にゲイン最適値選択回路15では、デジタルデータ群の中で最もゲイン倍率の大きいデジタルデータ($\times 9$)から飽和を示すデータ(3FF)の有無を検索する。飽和を示すデータ(3FF)がなければこのデジタルデータを演算処理にまわす。もし、飽和を示すデータ(3FF)が2個以上連続して存

在すれば飽和の発生と判定して、このゲインの一連のデータは演算対象から除外して、次にゲイン倍率の大きいデジタルデータ($\times 3$)へ検索を移す。

【0014】以下、同様に選択してゲイン倍率が大きくて飽和を示すデータ(3FF)の無いものに至ったもので演算処理を実行する。飽和を示すデータ(3FF)の検索において、一連のサンプリングデータの中に飽和データが1個だけ存在するときは、ノイズによる一過性の飽和の場合が多くこれは無視して、サンプリング順位の前後の値から正常数値に復元処理を行い、演算処理を実行するようにすればノイズの影響を排除できる。

【0015】

【発明の効果】この発明は上説明したように、演算結果に基づいたゲインをフィードバックして次の計測に使用しないで、被計測アナログ入力を任意ゲイン倍率に増幅してA/D変換後のそれぞれの倍率のデジタルデータを最も倍率の大きいデータから順次検索して飽和データが存在するデジタルデータを無効にして飽和データの存在しないデジタルデータを選択するようにして、A/D変換において入力値が急激に変化するような場合でも安定したゲイン制御が得られ、分解能の高い計測が行えるので、計測誤差を小さくすることができる。

【0016】また、一連のサンプリングデータの中に飽和データが2個以上連続して存在するときは飽和現象と判定して、飽和データが1個だけ存在するときは、ノイズによる一過性の飽和と判定して、サンプリング順位の前後の値から正常数値に復元処理を行い、演算処理を実行するのでノイズの影響を排除できる。

【0017】そして、入力回路切替手段により被計測入力を順次切り替えてA/D変換するようにしたので、多回路の計測を同時に行うことができる。特定の被計測入力は計測一巡時間間隔で計測するが、この場合において、計測間隔間の入力値の急激な変化があっても、安定したゲイン制御と、分解能の高い計測が得られる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】 この発明の計測装置の回路ブロック図である。

【図2】 この発明の計測装置の入力ゲイン倍率とA/D変換の関係を説明する図である。

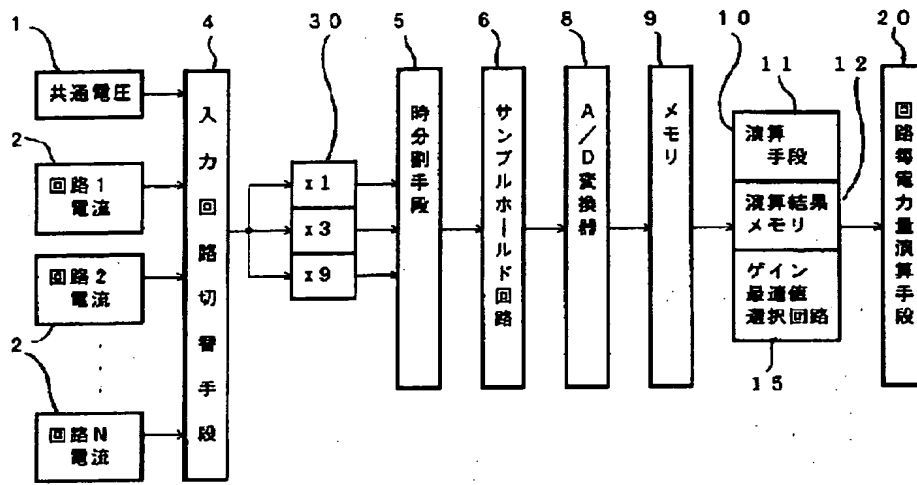
【図3】 従来装置の計測装置の回路ブロック図である。

【図4】 複数の回路電流検出のタイミングを説明する図である。

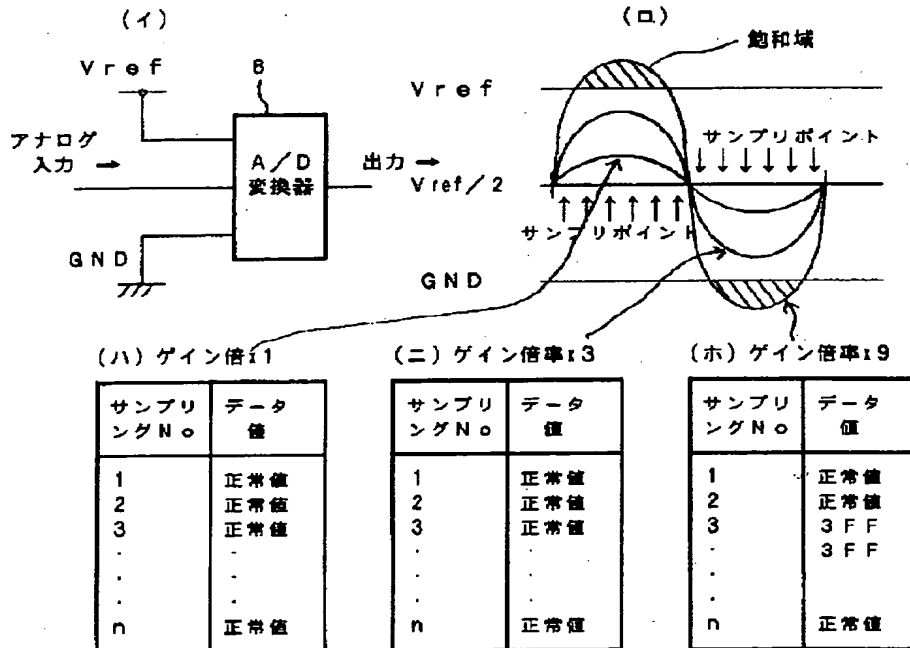
【符号の説明】

1 電圧検出手段、 2 電流検出手段、 4 入力回路切替手段、 5 時分割手段、 6 サンプホールド回路、 8 A/D変換器、 9 メモリ、 10 時分割電力量演算手段、 11 演算手段、 12 演算結果メモリ、 20 回路毎電力量演算手段

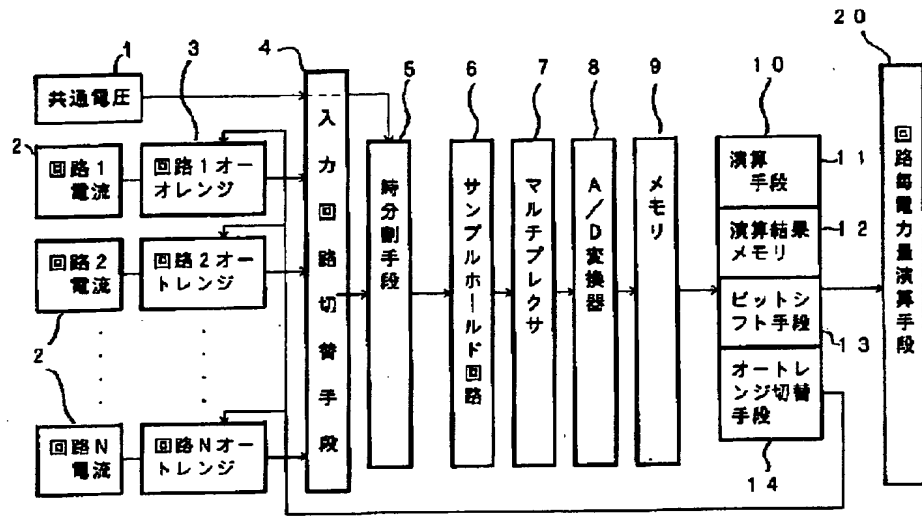
【図1】



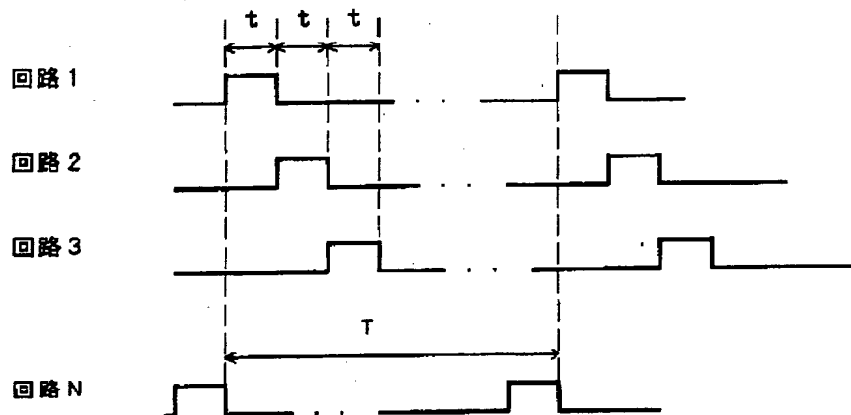
【図2】



【図3】



【図4】



フロントページの続き

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